

terms to cover this. If this was true of Indiana, it was probably true of many other states in the Union. The New York Life Insurance company, through my department, retained eminent and influential counsel and succeeded by a divided court in defeating the project. Following out this idea, developed in Indiana, several states, notably Arkansas, introduced similar measures, all of which were defeated.

#### Counsel at Every Capital.

"At the capital of every state we have either retained representatives of the companies or in co-operation with someone who has retained representatives duly influential. It has been found advisable as the result of experience to avoid as far as possible any exact public conclusion as to who represents us. The known presence of a corporation representative at legislative halls is the signal for renewed efforts by the advocates of blackmailers and cranks, and unfortunately members of the legislative bodies are frequently deaf to reasoning where a non-voting or corporate interest is at stake. Prevention is again proved herein to be better than cure. Where it becomes necessary we have often occasion to employ the columns of the public press for a discreet advocacy of our views; this method has been found to be very efficacious but it has also been found to be very expensive.

"I have found in my work that in every legislative body in the United States there was as large a proportion of honest men as there is in any body of men in any walk of life. Permit me also to state that in my work I have not found it so difficult to defeat blackmailers. A man who is out to blackmail corporations is generally well known, and his character thoroughly understood. These men never retain influence for any length of time, and I have found that requests to the members of the legislature for help in defeating the blackmailers is always readily and cheerfully granted."

#### Innocent Statement.

"A statement of money received by Mr. Hamilton shows the total of \$720,000 for the years from 1890 to 1905. He calls attention to an expense of \$83,100 for 'retainers and newspaper articles' in 1904, and says a large portion of this expense was occasioned by his effort to create public sentiment throughout the United States in favor of national supervision of insurance. Under the same heading \$97,000 is charged for 1905 and the increase was due, he says, primarily to the troubles in the Equitable Life Assurance society. Concerning the \$235,000 charged against him by the New York Life, Mr. Hamilton says:

"I note the amount of \$235,000 charged against me for these accounts, and which has been fully brought out in President McCall's explanations to the investigating committee, and which, as appears by his testimony, I was entitled to apply on other accounts. The discharge of obligation incurred or accruing in my department in 1904 and 1905 not represented in the stated payments for these years, my unsettled accounts for retainers, for commissions, for percentages and the balance under my special tax arrangement, all of which accounts are still open, are to be deducted from this gross amount. I have, however, no objection to a balance of good faith during my absence, pending such a settlement of these accounts, to place in the custody of the company \$100,000, which may hold and which is to be repaid in whole or in part, as may appear upon such future audit."

"Mr. Hamilton sets forth that the tax measures alone defeated by him have saved the New York Life company over \$2,500,000. In concluding his statement Mr. Hamilton says that 'the injunctions of the president of the New York Life to me were always unmistakably explicit that my expenditures and my work were to be strictly confined within the limitations of the law of the land. These instructions have been faithfully followed to the letter. There has never been a disbursement made by me of the company's funds which trespassed upon the instructions given me by the president of this company, and I want it thoroughly understood that not a dollar of any money ever paid to me by the New York Life company has been used improperly or for improper purposes or in a way that transgressed either the statutory law or the moral law.'

#### Knew Little About It.

A statement of legal expenditures other than those to Hamilton were produced by Mr. McCall, showing a total for such expenditures of \$1,108,920 from 1901 to 1905. Mr. McCall said he did not know Hamilton had not made an accounting of the \$235,000 which President McCall has promised to pay if Hamilton does not account for it. Mr. McCall said he did not know whether the \$100,000 which Hamilton in his statement proposed to place in escrow was part of the \$235,000, neither did he know whether Hamilton had \$100,000.

Mr. McCall said he took a list of items from the New York office to Hamilton for his use, and that he was absolutely to Hamilton to explain all. Mr. McCall said Mr. Hamilton knew of the transcripts of bank accounts connecting him with expenditures the committee would like to know about. Witness said he insisted that the checks or check books be produced.

duced, but Hamilton said he had none to produce. The items in the list given in Hamilton's statement were taken up with the witness, but he was unable to give any additional information. He did not question of the figure, and the large amounts for traveling expenses did not excite Mr. McCall's curiosity.

#### Made No Analysis.

"What analysis or criticism did you subject this account to?" Mr. Hughes asked. "I gave it none," witness replied. Mr. McCall said he had not heard from any other source what Hamilton had done with these moneys and so far as he knew no further investigation has been made by any of the executive officers. "Then, so far as you know," said Mr. Hughes, "the statement of Judge Hamilton is the only information the executive officers have of what Judge Hamilton did with this money?"

#### Says Morgan Lied.

Henry D. Appleton, deputy in Superintendent Hendricks' office, resumed his testimony which was interrupted by adjournment last Friday. Mr. Hughes read a letter from the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance company, in which it was charged that the insurance department had revoked its license under the stipulated premium law. Mr. Appleton had no recollection of the matter. "Did you state to Richard Morgan of the Bankers' Life that it would cost \$50,000 for re-incorporation?" "No, and if Mr. Morgan says so, or if anybody else says so, he is a liar," answered the witness. "Mr. Morgan made that statement," said Mr. Hughes. "Then he is a liar," quickly replied the witness. "No controversy here," said Chairman Armstrong, rapping his gavel.

#### Lou Payn's Testimony.

Former Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn was then called. He said he was superintendent of insurance for three years and retired in February, 1900. He said that none of the confidential examiners who were appointed by him were chosen upon suggestion of any insurance company. There were seven of these examiners during Mr. Payn's administration, and the force had to be enlarged because a great many companies had to be examined. Mr. Payn said he went into the department with no knowledge whatever of insurance, and came out of it with but little more knowledge. He did not assume any direction of examinations. He followed the precedent in the department and left that to the chief examiner. The examinations made during Mr. Payn's administration were touched upon, and it was brought out that among the companies not examined were the Equitable, Germania, Home, Manhattan, Metropolitan, United States and Washington Life. In 1897 only the American Union and the Provident Savings Life were examined. In 1898 the Mutual Reserve and the Security Mutual of Birmingham were the only ones examined.

#### McCurdy Requested It.

"In 1899," Mr. Payn said, "the Mutual Life was examined at the request of President McCurdy. Witness said such a request was unusual, but Mr. McCurdy was afraid of some western departments. Asked what he was afraid of, Mr. Payn said:

"All these corporations are afraid of strike legislation and of some department. Then there are plenty of agents that strike these companies. The companies are cowardly."

There were seven or eight commissioners from other states that wanted to examine the Mutual Life at the time, but the New York department conducted the examination with a delegate from the other states to look on. Mr. Payn testified, as had Superintendent Hendricks, that in the examination the department looked only into the solvency of companies.

#### Had Knowledge of Fields.

Mr. Payn said he knew of Andrew C. Fields, but had no acquaintance with him. He knew Fields represented the Mutual at legislatures. He knew last spring of the house maintained by Fields in Albany. It never occurred to Mr. Payn that Fields was a delegate from the other states to look on.

Mr. Payn testified, as had Superintendent Hendricks, that in the examination the department looked only into the solvency of companies.

#### Knows It Should Be Stopped.

Mr. Payn said he thought the committee should draft a bill to stop lobbying by insurance representatives. He would be glad to assist the committee all he could.

"What would you suggest?" Mr. Hughes asked.

"I would be glad to make some suggestions after an opportunity to think things over."

"You think it ought to be stopped?" "I know it," replied the witness, amid the laughter of the committee and spectators.

The Mutual Reserve was again examined in 1899, the witness said, because of information and complaints received by the department. Some of these complaints came from officers of the company.

"I had hoped to get things in shape so as to get President Burnham out of the company," said Mr. Payn.

"Why did you want to get him out?" Mr. Hughes asked.

"Because I thought him a crook," responded Mr. Payn.

He said it was after this examination that the report was turned over to the attorney general.

Adjournment was taken until tomorrow, when Mr. Payn will resume his testimony.

#### JIG IS UP IN CHICAGO

All Amateur Sparring Matches, Boxing Contests, Etc., Prohibited by Chief of Police.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—All amateur boxing matches, sparring contests, pugilistic tournaments and every variety of the fistie art is to be prohibited in Chicago after tonight. This will apply to the Chicago Athletic association, which has been given the Illinois Athletic club, where monthly amateur tournaments have been held, and all other organizations in the city, whether large or small. The conditions surrounding the amateur tournaments of the Illinois club have caused the new order, which Chief of Police Collins declared tonight was final and meant the end of all boxing exhibitions in Chicago, and the final contests in the present tournament of the Illinois club scheduled to be decided tomorrow night cannot take place. Inability to regulate the contests without discrimination and inequality, and the fact that various organizations attempted to take undue advantage of the privilege given to the pugilists, were the reasons for the ban being placed on the pugilists. Professional pugilists have been called amateur boxers and have been given a license to box under the name of amateur boxing, and a dozen other subterfuges have been used by many of the clubs to get around the order prohibiting an admission fee.

#### PROVO NEWS NOTES.

Provo, Dec. 27.—A marriage license has been issued to Henry Hantman of Richfield, aged 22 years, and Beah Mason of Springfield, aged 18 years. Byron W. King, the popular lecturer, here arrived from Pittsburgh with his family. Mr. King will deliver a series of lectures through the country. Funeral services over the remains of J. H. Fleming will be held in the First ward meeting house tomorrow (Thursday), commencing at 10 o'clock. "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" will be presented at the opera house Saturday evening. F. N. Millett of Provo bench has returned from the Deep Creek country, where he has been on a prospecting tour. Mr. Millett has made several locations of what he believes to be valuable claims, and the fine samples of copper, silver and lead ore he has brought with him, and which have been turned over to the city engineer, would seem to justify his opinion. Jesse Knight is interested with Mr. Millett in his discoveries.

People living outside the city limits will be permitted to use water from the city mains between Oct. 1 and April 30 of each year by paying a full year's rate, installing their own water meters and complying with other conditions imposed by a report of the committee on water-works, which was adopted by the council last evening. Inez Melba, the 8-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Evans, died this morning from pneumonia. The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Evans at 10 o'clock. Attorney Whitecotton appeared before the city council last evening and asked that final action be taken on the license telephone and other corporations be deferred till Superintendent Murray of the Rocky Mountain Telephone company could appear before the council or present some matters bearing on the question. Mr. Murray will appear tomorrow night, but on account of an attack of pneumonia he was prevented from doing so. The council will meet the next meeting, which will be tomorrow (Thursday) evening.

John W. and John J. Farrer of this city and C. H. Thompson of Salt Lake and others have imported a fine trotting stallion, which arrived here yesterday afternoon, and is attracting great attention. The horse, named "Massawa," is a beautiful bay 2-year-old, sired by Massawa, 23, and traces his ancestry back through the blood of the noble stallion Hambleton 10. His dam is Chona, who is the dam of Thorndale, with a record of 2:14, and through a noble strain of champions. The animal is a superb individual, and fully justifies his great pedigree, which the horsemen of this country are to be congratulated on his arrival.

#### POCATELLO NEWS.

(Special to The Herald.) Pocatello, Ida., Dec. 27.—Joseph H. Meadams, an old-timer resident of this city, died Tuesday at his home of dropsy, aged 59 years. Two years ago he lost his wife, and since that time his health has not been himself. He leaves behind three grandsons. He was a member of the Pocatello lodge of the I. O. O. F. and was buried under their auspices. His remains are now at the Lindquist funeral parlors.

Christmas was quietly spent in this city. The day being cold, the people took to the coziness of the comfortable fireplaces. In the evening there were good performances of both show houses. A dance was also given by the Pocatello Typographical union, at No. 101, which was a fine affair. The family, who for some time past have been confined to their home with smallpox, were released from quarantine yesterday.

#### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

#### A STORY OF THE ARMOURS.

(Boston Herald.)

Some years ago A. W. Armour of Kansas City made a special trip to Eastford, Conn., to look up the history and the graves of his ancestors. In the neighborhood of Westford he found an aged man who had personally known his grandfathers and could give him much information of value.

The aged informant was indeed an example of "the simple life," as in his 70 years of life up to that time his only journeys beyond the confines of his native village had been one to the store at Chaplin, six miles distant, and one memorable "hide on the car" from Westford to Stafford Springs, another six miles trip, but nine miles away from Westford. "Faithful Old Bill" was the name he had earned, by his absolute loyalty in "doing chores" around the neighborhood, and in all his seventy years he had aspired to no other life.

After questioning "Old Bill" for a long time, Mr. Armour suddenly said to him: "You've always lived around here, haven't you?"

"Oh, no," was the prompt response, with an emphasis that showed a survey of distances much more real than any casual thought Mr. Armour himself might have entertained at the moment as to his distance from Kansas City.

We handle Occidental 1884 whisky, the best in the land. The Occidental, 14 and 16 E. 1st St.

#### THOUSANDS OF TROOPS AT HAND

Continued from Page 1.

The news from the provinces today shows an alarming extension of the strike. Kokov, a fortress town of Lithuania, having about 80,000 inhabitants, seemed absolutely in the hands of the socialists, who have summoned the people to an armed rising, and the situation is so serious at Kremenitsh, South Russia, that the governor has declared martial law for the purpose of restoring peace and insuring the elections to the national assembly.

The employees of the Southwestern railroad did not report for duty yesterday and were dismissed.

At the Casaca, peace has been patched up between the Muselmans and Armenians. The strike, however, is almost general. The social democrats control the railways.

The situation is really far more serious in the Baltic provinces, Caucasus and other non-Russian provinces, where the entire population is hostile. In the case of the Baltic provinces it is realized that it may be necessary to practically reconquer them.

#### Soldiers From Manchuria.

The first divisions of the First army corps, which belongs to St. Petersburg province, have begun to arrive here from Manchuria, but they are being dispatched to the Baltic provinces without stopping here.

It is reported that the strikers this afternoon erected barricades in the vicinity of the Narva gate.

The employees of the Risan-Ural railroad struck today. The Narshadney and half a dozen satirical papers have been suppressed and their offices sealed up by the police.

Interior Minister Durnovo has issued an order directing the removal of all officials of the ministry of the interior who are actively participating in the socialist campaign. Among others are the editor of the official Russian news agency.

The Bourgeois Gazette announces that Prince Peter Kropotkin, the famous revolutionist leader, is on his way to St. Petersburg, being free under the amnesty decree to return to Russia.

#### CRUSHED IN FOUR DAYS.

Troops in Large Numbers Being Rushed to Moscow.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 27, 1:25 p. m.—An inspired statement in the Slovo today says the government expects the revolt at Moscow to be completely crushed in four days.

The situation is explained by the small number of troops available. Many of the soldiers necessarily were employed in guarding the government buildings, leaving a comparatively small number available to cope with the insurgents over the wide area of the disturbance. Fresh troops have now arrived and the end is said to be near.

"The grenadiers have wiped out the stain on their honor with blood, fighting in the front ranks at their own request."

#### Frightful Bloodshed.

From an independent source the Slovo declares that the bloodshed at Moscow is frightful and that the casualties will reach 15,000 and that about 100 red cross workers have been dispatched from St. Petersburg to aid in nursing the wounded.

The paper also says it has learned that the arms of the revolutionists mostly came from Germany and Belgium, whence they were shipped to England, transhipped to the coast, smuggled into Russia through Finland and the Baltic provinces. Continuing, the Slovo remarks:

"When our plenipotentiary sought to prevent the export of these vessels through the consuls, the latter refused to act as all the vessels flew from flags."

#### Issue Not Yet Decided.

The information of other papers is that while admitting that the revolutionists are showing signs of exhaustion, they do not regard the issue as decided. The Molva (Russ), which reappeared today, fans the flames by holding out encouragement of the success of the revolt. The paper declares that the situation is increasing instead of diminishing and asserts that the insurgents are holding six miles of barricades.

"Even if the revolt falls now," the Molva says, "it will be recommenced in January or February."

This also is the view of the revolutionists here, who, however, have not given up hope of success. In any case they seem to regard the issue as keeping the government engaged in suppressing continual uprisings, from place to place, believing that each city and town should have its baptism of blood as a preparation for the final upheaval.

#### TIERED OF STRIFE.

Odessa People Wish for Speedy Finish of Disorders.

Odessa, Dec. 27.—The actual outlook is difficult to describe, now that the train service is cut off beyond Zimnitsk, St. Petersburg and Moscow and the frontiers are isolated. The post and telegraph departments are working again, but it is quite uncertain how long they will continue in operation, since fresh strikes are declared daily and a general strike is expected every moment. However, popular sentiment here is in a speedy desire of the disorders and street disturbances will be promptly ended by the military. Already fewer rowdies are met with, and apart from the serious tension the city has entirely resumed its normal aspect.

The peace of the Kherson district are now quite, as the military sent there had orders to shoot marauders. The exodus from Odessa still continues. Most of the families of the Russian residents have already left, and the consuls have made arrangements for ships to take the remainder if such a step becomes necessary. Business is at a standstill.

The moment of sending this dispatch the revolutionary party is endeavoring to close the banks.

#### TROOPS PURSUING THEM.

Armed Letts Started on a Burning and Pillaging Tour.

St. Petersburg, Monday, Dec. 25, via Eydtkuhnen, Dec. 27.—W. E. Smith, an American resident of St. Petersburg, who arrived here this morning from Berlin, reports that 3,000 armed Letts have crossed the railroad between Redkita and Pskoff and that the whole country is lighted up by fires from burning residences. He says that the insurgents, who have a battery of machine guns, announce that they are turning the region into the "Lithuanian republic."

The Rich landed proprietors and their families boarded the train at Pskoff with nothing but hand satchels. They told

#### Mr. Smith that they were glad to escape alive.

A dispatch from Pskoff, in northern Russia, Dec. 26, said that armed Letts who crossed the line of the railroad after burning and pillaging estates and tearing down images and other sacred relics in the churches, retreated to the eastward and that troops from St. Petersburg were pursuing them.

#### CHILD THROWS BOMB.

Typical Incident of the Revolution in Russia.

London, Dec. 23.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at St. Petersburg, as an instance of the ferocity of the struggle conducted at Kharkoff, relates as follows what he calls a "typical incident":

"A little boy was seen approaching Konny square, where a detachment of Cossacks was stationed. The Cossacks, however, drew the line at children, and the boy was allowed to approach unmolested. On arriving at the spot he paused, swung his right hand vigorously and then turned and ran. A violent explosion prevented the Cossacks from noting his further movements."

"The boy had thrown a bomb, which ploughed up the ground. Fragments of horses were all around and some of the Cossacks were convulsed in the agonies of death, while streams of blood were flowing along the torn roadway."

#### REBELLION IN POLAND.

Plans of the Revolutionists to Start an Insurrection.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 27, 11:36 a. m.—According to information received by the revolutionary leaders here, an armed rebellion on a large scale has been planned in Poland. The socialist revolutionaries, encouraged by the success of the insurgents in the Baltic provinces and of the situation at Moscow and in Russia generally, have decided that the moment has come to try to cast off the yoke of autocracy. The tactics to be followed are the same as those adopted at Moscow, the rising to be preceded by a general strike, which has already come into operation, bringing about all the railroads in Poland to a standstill. An open rebellion in Poland would immensely complicate the situation for the government, as if it should gain enough headway to warrant reasonable hopes of success, it would probably draw in the entire population, and the government would practically have to reconquer the country.

#### PROMPT PROTECTION.

American Property Was in Danger in Suburb of Moscow.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 27, 11:36 p. m.—The Associated Press learns that Mr. Meyer, the American ambassador, made representations to the Russian government regarding the danger to and the necessity for the protection of the property and employees of the New York Air Brake company at Lubertzi, an industrial town near Moscow, and that he was promised that the protection desired would be given immediately in case of emergency. This perhaps accounts for the prompt action of General Doubovsky, governor general of Moscow, in despatching a squadron of dragoons to Lubertzi yesterday. It was also learned that there was fear that the insurgents would attempt to seize the works of the company, which contain a large stock of explosives, the company having been engaged in the manufacture of shrapnel for the Russian government during the war.

#### Russian Budget for 1906.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 27.—The budget for 1906 estimates the ordinary revenue at \$50,000,000 in excess of the ordinary expenses, but shows that the government will require \$195,000,000 additional to liquidate the war expenses. The emperor has signed a ukase empowering the minister of finance to issue \$200,000,000 short term bonds for sale abroad, not any of which, however, has as yet known to have been taken.

The Molva reports that General Kropotkin, the former commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in the far east, has withdrawn his fortune, \$1,250,000 in gold, from the imperial bank.

#### Alarming Rumors.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Dec. 27.—The shops in the Jewish district are closed and this afternoon bands of revolutionists ordered the banks to be closed. Along with rumors of a coming general strike, rumors of a coming outbreak are in circulation. Maxim stations, the police have ordered all the doors of houses to be locked, the union of physicians has requested its members to be ready for emergencies, and sixty ambulance stations have been established throughout the city.

#### HYDE GOES HENCE.

New York, Dec. 27.—James Hazen Hyde will sail tomorrow on the steamer La Touraine for Havre. He will go to Paris for an indefinite period.

#### NOTED EDITOR DEAD.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 27.—William Purcell, for many years editor of the Union and Advertiser, died tonight, aged 75 years.

#### General Strike at Lodz.

Lodz, Russian Poland, Dec. 27.—A general strike has been declared here. The shops and factories are closed. No street cars or cabs are running. The inhabitants are panic-stricken and are leaving the town.

#### IDAHO TEACHERS.

Boise, Ida., Dec. 27.—The Idaho State teachers' association began its annual session here today with educators present from every portion of the state. The feature of the day's session was the annual address by the president, Professor George H. Black, president of the Lewis-ton normal school.

#### TITLE TO REAL LAND.

Lacrosse, Wis., Dec. 27.—Henry A. Salzer, who had been believed to have been not been a loser in Oregon land frauds, received word today from Oregon that all his certificates, for which he paid \$18,080, are worthless.

#### BOUND FOR CROSTADT.

Brest, Dec. 28.—It is now confirmed that the French cruiser Cassini will proceed to Croststadt from Copenhagen. The government has placed the cruiser at the disposal of Mr. Bombard, the French ambassador at St. Petersburg.

## HAMILTON'S SMART SHOP.

Some Rare Novelties Can Be Picked Up at Great Bargains.

### Special Line of Coats Will Be Placed at Special Prices

A FEATURE: HIS WALK WILL BE SMART! GOWNS, FANCY DRESSES, TAILOR MADE HATS, RANGING FROM \$20.00 TO \$50.00.

## Hats Half Off

Sale on Walking Skirts From \$5 to \$10 This Week.

## Hamilton's

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN. 216 SOUTH MAIN ST.

## KING OF ALL BREAD!

THIS LABEL ON EVERY LOAF. WE SHIP THROUGHOUT

## ROYAL BREAD

AT ALL GROCERS. IDAHO, UTAH, WYOMING, NEVADA. MADE IN A CLEAN BAKERY.

## COFFIN COURT-MARTIAL.

Nevada Boy Seems to Have Hazed Kimbrough Alone.

## Union Dental Co.

218 South Main. Honest Work. Honest Prices. Painless Extraction of Teeth or No Fee. All Work Positively Guaranteed. Phones: Bell 1126-X; Ind. 1128.

## FAILED TO AGREE.

Conference of Opposing Political Parties of Panama.

## OFFER ACCEPTED.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 27.—Wilfrid Laurier has cabled to Lord Tweedmouth accepting the battleship Dominion to convey the body of Raymond Prefontaine to Canada, but asking his friend to consult Solicitor General Lamont in Paris.

## SEWING MACHINE BARGAINS

real ones, at Singer Stores. Buy here and deal with the manufacturers. The Singer Company is permanent and responsible; its representatives are always at hand to advise for Singer machines. Look for the red S. 43 South Main street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

## \$100.00 PRESENT

We presented Sam Mackay of Taylorville with \$100.00 yesterday, which was collected for him by us from a very bad debt. Sam has money to spend for Christmas. If you send us your bad debts, you'll have some money to spend some other day.

## Merchants' Protective Association

Scientific Collectors of Bad Debts. Fifth Floor Commercial Nat'l Bank Bldg. Salt Lake City, Utah. Francis G. Luke, Gen'l Mgr. "SOME PEOPLE DON'T LIKE US."

## Richardson & Adams Co.

At "The Sign of the Four." THIS 172 MAIN STREET

## 75c for Dollar and Dollar-and-a-Half English Square Ties.

See the offering in the south show window. Some fine snaps in the bunch--and ask the clerk to show you how many ways they can be tied.

## Richardson & Adams Co.

"A CLOTHES SHOP FOR MEN."